



## GOOD ROADS

Committee of Congress Expected to Make Favorable Report on Highway Measure.

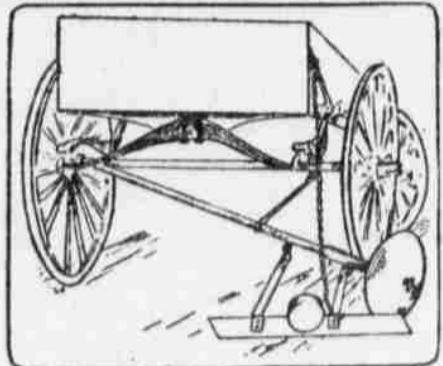
The question of federal aid for good roads looms large. A joint committee of the senate and house, with Senator Bourne, Oregon (the father of the parcel post bill) chairman, is now investigating the entire subject with every likelihood of a report being submitted favorable to the general project. The main subject under investigation at present is the manner in which federal aid when finally forthcoming shall be distributed, whether to the states according to their population, their area or the mileage of their highways. In a recent magazine article Senator Bourne expressed himself as favorable to a plan which shall combine all three of these elements, inasmuch as it would not be fair to grant more aid to Rhode Island, for instance, than to Iowa, although the population of the former state is much larger than that of the latter; or more aid to Nevada, for instance, than to Nebraska, although the former state is much larger in area than the latter; or to some state which has already solved the good roads problem by thousands of miles of good roads, leaving a state with impassable highways suffering because of lack of the necessary aid.

With federal and state aid both imminent, an impetus is being given to road building greater than ever before. The statement is made that \$500,000 a day is being spent for good roads in this country, but the general consensus of opinion is that until within the last year or two results commensurate with this immense expenditure have not been secured. There is a feeling all over the country that road building must be made as systematic and as scientific as railroad building, hence the movement for a state highway commission with plenary powers and scientific supervision by expert engineers. Congress has already appropriated \$500,000, to be distributed \$10,000 to each state, for improvement of stretches of road over which rural free deliveries operate regularly. The results of this appropriation will go a long way to show whether or not the federal government will be justified in making still greater appropriations and in going still more extensively into this important subject. The secretary of agriculture and the postmaster-general have both been ordered to loan their influence to the investigation, to the end that actual facts may be secured so that road building may be carried on in a practical manner.

## GOOD ROAD-MAKING DEVICE

Machine Invented by Idaho Man is Simple in Construction—Fills Holes, Smoothing Road.

A road-making device for road building has been invented and patented by Hugh G. Taylor of Buhl, Idaho. The machine is simple in construction; it is a drag, constructed of a piece of sheet metal four feet long, four inches wide by a quarter of an inch thick, says a writer in the Western Farmer. It is attached by means of rods to either axle of a wagon or



Road-Making Device.

buggy, and drags immediately behind the wheel, smoothing the track and inclining loose dirt toward the center of the road-bed. At the outer end of the drag is a disk which serves to cut down the sides of the track.

Mr. Taylor has one of these machines attached to his mountain back, and it attracts a great deal of attention. Good road advocates in southern Idaho are enthusiastic about the machine; it has been proposed by them that the county commissioners buy them in large lots and let them out to every farmer who will agree to use them, rebating the user on his road tax.

It is a well-known fact that the roads of southern Idaho are in a frightful condition for nine months out of twelve; from the time they dry up in the spring until about June they are in fair condition, but after that they are so full of "chuck holes" as to render them discouraging to a light rig driving fast, or to a heavily loaded wagon. By the use of Mr. Taylor's chuck hole filler this can be eliminated—it fills all holes, leaving the road smooth after the passing of the vehicle.

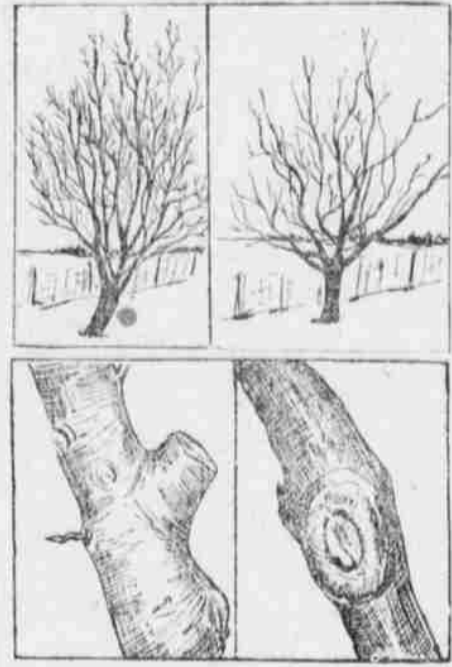
## WHY THE TREES SHOULD BE PRUNED FOR BETTER DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT

Practice as Ancient and Time Honored as Science of Fruit Growing Itself—Many General Farmers Neglect the Work Absolutely—Struggle for Existence Is Reduced.

(By L. D. BATCHELOR.)

Pruning as applied to fruit trees is a practice by which a portion of the tree is removed, having as its chief aim a regulation of growth and fruiting, and shaping or training of the tree. The process is most important as a thinning of the fruit buds, and for the regulation and distribution of new wood. The practice itself will vary with the several fruits, and the local conditions.

The practice of pruning fruit trees for the better development of fruit is as ancient and time honored as the science of fruit growing itself. The Romans were aware of the benefits to



No. 1. A Neglected Tree Makes Spraying and Harvesting Difficult.  
No. 2. A Well Pruned Tree With Open Head.  
No. 3. Poor Pruning—Such Wounds Become a Source of Infection.  
No. 4. A Properly Made Wound Heals Readily.

be derived from this practice, and much sound advice may still be gleaned from these ancient writers on this subject. The progressive fruit growers of today are as consistent in the yearly pruning of the apple orchard as they are in the harvesting of the fruit. Yet how many general farmers, and men who devote only a portion of their time to orcharding, neglect the pruning of the trees absolutely. Many such men are ready with an excuse for their negligence, while still others are unaware of their folly. Unless a man is positively indifferent to the quality of fruit borne on his trees he has no excuse for such neglect, and even then his bad example is a positive detriment to his community. While one of the excuses often offered for neglecting the pruning of fruit trees is "that it is contrary to the laws of nature," a close observation not only proves the folly of this reasoning, but it shows conclusively that pruning is in accordance with nature's own methods rather than contrary to them.

If we examine the branch of a tree we find all gradations of dormant leaf buds, small twigs, fruit spurs, etc. A close observation shows that there are many more dormant buds than branches, and that many small twigs start to grow only to perish after a short existence. Only a few buds are able to produce twigs which eventually produce flowers and fruit. Such then is the struggle for existence among the buds and branches of the tree. Similar to the struggle among all the organisms of the world. A tree is essentially a collection or colony of individual plants. Every branch is endeavoring to do what every other

branching and unrestricted pruner it is safe to conclude that man may prune also. In other words, the fruit tree is being continually pruned by nature. Some readers will naturally inquire then, "Why should man attempt to improve upon the work of nature?" The explanation of this is a simple one. Nature's object is the production of seed with provision for its distribution. If it has fleshy parts sufficient to attract some fruit loving animal which may, perchance, drop the seed far from the parent tree and thus reproduce its kind, nature's function has been fulfilled. Man covets the fleshy portion of the fruit; therefore, the quantity of the seeds must be reduced—reduce the struggle for existence—in order that size and quality may come before number. The energy of the plant is simply deflected into another channel.

It is a common assertion that the cutting off of a portion of a plant is an injury because it removes a certain amount of living tissue. This theory would lead one to think that a plant had a certain fixed vitality, from which a given amount is withdrawn whenever a portion of the plant is cut away. A plant is very largely what its food supply and environmental conditions make it. It is constantly being renewed. The removal of a portion of it can not destroy its vitality unless this be so great as to interfere with the nutrition of the remaining parts. It must be admitted that the removal of a large limb could often-times have been averted by earlier pruning to thus divert the energy of the tree along desired channels. However, this would result in the economy of time in building up the desired portion of the tree during its early development, and not in an economy of vitality, for vitality is constantly renewed.

There is a balance between the feeding capacity of the plant—its root system—and its top. That is, the more



Best Results Are Obtained by Cutting Branches off as Close as Possible to the Limb, Making the Cut Parallel to the Limb.

efficient the root system, the larger the top. If a large portion of the top is removed, the remaining portion immediately makes a rapid growth to re-establish this balance.

## PREPARE TURKEYS FOR THE MARKET

Fowls Should Not Be Fed Too Liberally During First Few Days of Confinement.

(By C. M. SHULTZ.)

In preparing turkeys for market they should not be fed too liberally during the first few days, but after they have become used to confinement, should be given all they can eat up clean. Only the very early hatchlings will be large for the Thanksgiving market, and selections for this market must be very carefully made. The largest birds in the flock should be placed by themselves in a large pen. They must not be closely confined. A large shed with tight sides on the north and west with the south and east sides covered with poultry netting makes a good fattening pen. It must be covered, as the birds must be kept perfectly dry. The pen should be provided with low roosts in the back part and it should be placed in a secluded spot at some distance from other poultry houses or barns, as turkeys are very shy, and if excited by a noise or other animals or strangers, will not readily take on fat.

The feeding troughs should be placed on the outside of the pen, so that they can be easily cleaned and filled without continually entering the pen. This work should be done quietly and at regular intervals. The troughs should be kept scrupulously clean. Nothing is better than galvanized iron for this purpose, as they can be scalded, and in this way made perfectly sweet and clean. Wooden troughs absorb a great deal of moisture, and it is almost impossible to keep them as clean as they should be.

## Uric Acid is Slow Poison

Unseen in its approach, hard to detect in its early stages, and cruelly painful in its later forms, uric acid poisoning is a disease too often fatal. Bright's disease is one of the final stages of uric acid poisoning. It kills in our country every year more men and women than any other ailment except two—consumption and pneumonia. Bright's disease and uric acid poisoning usually start in some kidney weakness that would not be hard to cure, if discovered early, so it is well to know the early signs of kidney disease and uric acid poisoning.

When uric acid is formed too fast and the kidneys are weakened by a cold, or fever, or overwork, or by indulgence, the acid collects, the blood gets impure and heavy, there is headache, dizziness, heart palpitation, and a dull, heavy-headed, drowsy feeling with disturbances of the urine.

Real torture begins when the uric acid forms into gravel or stone in the kidney, or crystallizes into jagged bits in the muscles, joints or on the nerve tubings. Then follow the awful pains of neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuritis, lumbago or kidney colic.



"I don't know what ails me."

"When Your Back Is Lame—Remember the Name"

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Sold by all Dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors

## BOOST THAT WAS A KNOCK

Critic Knew Well That His Praise of Novel Would Inevitably Decrease Its Sales.

In a discussion of the popular literary taste Theodore Dreiser said at the Century club in New York:

"Here is an illuminating episode: A preacher was talking to a critic. The preacher said:

"I thought you didn't like the work of Potts, the novelist?"

"Neither do I," the critic answered.

"Yet in your review the other day you declared that Potts' last novel was remarkable for its purity, that its high moral tone was a splendid change from the tainted fiction of the day, and that you advised the public to turn to the moral Potts, from the debasing white slave fiction so much in vogue. Why, now, my friend, if you dislike Potts, did you talk like that about him?"

"I did it," the critic answered, "to spoil his sales."

## Was Neither, Nayther Nor Neether.

A group of Scottish lawyers were gathered round a brew of toddy one evening. The conversation turned upon a question of pronunciation. "Now, I always say neether," one of the lawyers said in discussing the pronunciation of the word "neither."

"I say 'nayther,'" remarked another lawyer.

Turning to a third, he asked: "What do you say, Sandy?" Sandy, whose head was a little muddled by too many helpings of toddy, woke up from a gentle doze.

"Me?" he said, "oh, I say whusky."

## And Stronger.

Teacher—Johnny, for what is Switzerland famous?

Pupil—Why—m-m—Swiss cheese.

Teacher—Oh, something grander, more impressive, more tremendous.

Pupil—Limburger.

## Heard After Recent Storm.

"Been to the theater lately?" "No, I got enough slush out of doors."—Boston Transcript.

What is 'bried in the bone shows up in the soup.

## CLEVER WIFE

Knew How to Keep Peace in Family.

It is quite significant, the number of persons who get well of alarming heart trouble when they let up on coffee and use Postum as the beverage at meals.

There is nothing surprising about it, however, because the harmful alkaloid—caffeine—in coffee is not present in Postum, which is made of clean, hard wheat.

"Two years ago I was having so much trouble with my heart," writes a lady in Washington, "that at times I felt quite alarmed. My husband took me to a specialist to have my heart examined.

"The doctor said he could find no organic trouble but said my heart was irritable from something I had been accustomed to, and asked me to try and remember what disagreed with me.

"I remembered that coffee always soured on my stomach and caused me trouble from palpitation of the heart. So I stopped coffee and began to use Postum. I have had no further trouble since.

"A neighbor of ours, an old man, was so irritable from drinking coffee that his wife wanted him to drink Postum. This made him very angry, but his wife secured some Postum and made it carefully according to directions.

"He drank the Postum and did not know the difference, and is still using it to his lasting benefit. He tells his wife that the 'coffee' is better than it used to be, so she smiles with him and keeps peace in the family by serving Postum instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle-Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—Sold by Grocers.

## Modern Politics.

"Some of your constituents are disagreeing with you," said the trusted lieutenant. "Well, keep 'em on them," replied Senator Serghum; "when enough disagree with me to constitute a reliable majority, I'm going to turn around and agree with them."

## DRY SCALE COVERED HEAD

2766 Tamm Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—

"My little daughter's head began with a dry harsh scale covering it. First it got a white scale over the top and then it got a dirty brown scab with pus under it. Her hair came out in less than a week and her head itched and bled. She had no rest. I had her wear a scarf all the time, it looked so badly. She was so sore and had such big brown scabs on her head that the teacher would not let her attend school.

"We took and had her treated for three months with no relief. She kept getting worse until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Cuticura Soap every third day and the Cuticura Ointment at night. In three weeks her head was well of sores. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her." (Signed) Mrs. Walter Rogers, Nov. 28, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address postcard "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."—Adv.

The fellow who falls in love at first sight would like caviare the first time he tried it.

## Nature Never Intended Woman to be Sickly

the fact that it is she who brings into the world the offspring. Every woman can be strong and healthy. Don't resign yourself to a delicate life. If you suffer from headaches, backaches, nervousness, low spirits, lack of ambition, or have lost all hope of being well again—it's more than an even chance that you will speedily regain your health if you will try

## Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

(In Tablet or Liquid Form) This famous remedy is the result of years of patient research by a physician who has made women's peculiar ailments a life study.

Since its introduction—more than forty years ago—thousands of women in every part of the globe have testified to its wonderful merits. You, too, will find it beneficial. Try it now. Your dealer in medicines will supply you or you can send 10 one-cent stamps for a trial box. Address Dr. Pierce, P. O. Box 103, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver, bowels.

## Rheumatism, Sprains Backache, Neuralgia

"Yes, daughter, that's good stuff. The pain in my back is all gone—I never saw anything work as quickly as Sloan's Liniment." Thousands of grateful people voice the same opinion. Here's the proof.



"I was troubled with a very bad pain in my back for some time. I went to a doctor but he did not do me any good, so I purchased a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, and now I am a well woman. I always keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house."—Mrs. M. J. Smith, 304 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sciatic Rheumatism. "We have used Sloan's Liniment for over six years and found it the best we ever used. When my wife had sciatic rheumatism the only thing that did her any good was Sloan's Liniment. We cannot praise it highly enough."—Mr. Farago, Des Moines, Iowa.

Sprained Ankle Relieved. "I was ill for a long time with a severely sprained ankle. I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment and now I am able to be about and can walk a great deal. I write this because I think you deserve a lot of credit for putting such a fine Liniment on the market and I shall always take time to recommend Dr. Sloan's Liniment."—Mrs. Chas. Kousa, Baltimore, Md.

## SLOAN'S LINIMENT

At all Dealers—25c., 50c. and \$1.00. Sloan's instructive book on horses, cattle, hogs and poultry sent free.

Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan, Inc., Boston, Mass.

## 1913 RECORD Magnificent Crops in all Western Canada

All parts of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have produced wonderful yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax. Wheat graded from Contract to No. 1 Hard, weighed heavy and yielded from 22 to 45 bushels per acre. 22 bushels was about the total average. Mixed Farming may be considered fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. In 1912, and again in 1913, at Chicago, Manitoba carried off the Championship for beef steers. Good schools, markets, convenient climate, excellent. For the homesteader, the man who wishes to farm extensively, or the investor, Canada offers the biggest opportunity of any place on the continent.

Apply for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates to

Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

W. V. BENNETT, Box Building, Omaha, Neb.

Canadian Government Agent

## Western Canada Lands

The richest Mixed Farming lands in Western Canada are in the Battleford District. The soil is a deep black loam on clay subsoil and lands can be purchased at from \$10 per acre up. Excellent water in abundance, and railroad facilities and good markets. Write for list of selected properties to L. H. GOOD, Secretary, Board of Trade, Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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